UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3313
12 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 12 November 1993, at 3.30 p.m.

President:	Mr. JESUS	(Cape Verde)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	China	Mr. CHENG Jingye
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. MARUYAMA
	Morocco	Mr. BELLOUKI
	New Zealand	Mr. ADANK
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. SIDOROV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. GREY
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-794, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

93-87165 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION RELATING TO NAGORNY KARABAKH

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26647)

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26650)

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26662)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Islamic of Iran and Turkey in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Aliyev (Azerbaijan) took a place at the Council table; Mr. Arzoumanian (Armenia), Mr. Kharrazi (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Mr. Batu (Turkey) took the places reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in response to the requests contained in the following documents: S/26647, letter dated

(The President)

26 October 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/26650, letter dated 27 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/26662, letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26719, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following other documents: S/26589, S/26595, S/26602, S/26615, S/26637, S/26647, S/26657, S/26658, S/26682 and S/26693, letters dated 15, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27 and 28 October and 2 and 4 November 1993, respectively, from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/26612, S/26643 and S/26645, letters dated 21, 26 and 27 October 1993, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/26665, letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/26674, letter dated 29 October 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; and S/26718, letter dated 9 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the

(The President)

Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council have received photocopies of letters dated 11 and 12 November 1993, respectively, from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium and Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued as documents S/26728 and S/26732.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, I shall call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. MARKER (Pakistan): My delegation remains gravely concerned over the situation in the Azerbaijani Republic resulting from the aggression against its territory. The Council must take immediate cognizance of the latest offensive launched by the Armenian forces and the occupation of the Azerbaijani districts of Djebrail, Fizuli, Zangelan and Kubatli. Not only does this constitute a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a Member State of the United Nations, but the aggression has also resulted in a colossal humanitarian tragedy, forcing more than 60,000 local inhabitants to flee their homes and seek refuge in neighbouring countries. The situation thus constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the region.

We commend the efforts made by the Chairman-in-Office the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, and express the hope that the Security Council's adoption of the draft resolution before it will strengthen the CSCE process. We appeal to all

(Mr. Marker, Pakistan)

parties to refrain from any action that will exacerbate the conflict and to engage sincerely in negotiations towards reaching a just, equitable and lasting solution.

My delegation supports the draft resolution before the Council but would have preferred to see it include an expression of the Council's intention to take further appropriate steps of the resolutions of the Council continue to be defied.

It is my delegation's sincere hope that the draft resolution that the Council will be considering will lead to the immediate cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan, and full respect for the cease-fire and for the territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/26719.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 884 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. GREY (United States of America): My Government's support for this resolution rests on a simple premise: where cease-fires are continually violated and the ensuing violence escalates far beyond any conceivable military necessity, innocent civilians on both sides of the conflict suffer more and more. This resolution rightly lays blame for this appalling situation on both the parties - the party that initiated this round of cease-fire

(Mr. Grey, United States)

violations and the party that responded out of all proportion to the violation itself.

These acts are difficult to comprehend when one considers that civilians on both sides of the conflict are the victims of policies that clothe themselves in the justification of defending these very same civilians.

There is a way out. It is offered by the Minsk process and the tireless efforts of the Minsk Group, which has fashioned a framework by which a cease-fire can be stabilized and negotiations undertaken. But this kind of progress takes political will and a realization that continued bloodshed serves no one's good. We call on the parties to awaken to that realization and exert the will to choose peace.

Mr. MERIMEE (France) (interpretation from French): My Government is seriously concerned at the recent resumption of hostilities between the parties involved in the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and by the occupation of the Zangelan district, which has led to the forced displacement of tens of thousands of persons, thus making the civilian population of the region suffer even more.

These events deserve to be most vigorously condemned. The Council has just done that unambiguously by adopting this resolution.

The acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible and doing so for the purposes of negotiation cannot be countenanced.

We demand the immediate cessation of armed hostilities, the unilateral withdrawal of occupying forces from the Zangelan district and the withdrawal from other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic in accordance with the adjusted timetable of the Minsk Group.

It behoves the parties concerned to demonstrate their readiness to refrain from recourse to the use of force and their

(Mr. Mérimée, France)

genuine commitment to a negotiated settlement, in particular by means of the adoption of a unilateral cease-fire declaration and by participating constructively in the negotiations under way within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

In approving the Declaration of the nine members of the Minsk Group adopted on 4 November 1993 in Vienna, the Council is again expressing its full support for the sustained efforts of the CSCE and firmly charging the parties to continue, in this framework, their discussions with a view to the convening of the Minsk Conference as early as possible.

I wish in conclusion to stress my Government's deep concern at the effects that the continuation of the conflict is having on the humanitarian situation. My delegation welcomes the appeal the Council is making today for increased humanitarian assistance to the civilian populations of the region and recalls its insistence on ensuring that such assistance is guaranteed free access.

Mr. SIDOROV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): The Russian Federation is seriously concerned at the escalation of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, which is the result of local violations of the cease-fire and the excesses in the use of force in response to those violations, which have had catastrophic consequences for tens of thousands of Azerbaijani refugees.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation immediately called on the Karabakh units to cease the offensive and to withdraw their forces to their initial positions. We undertook efforts designed to settle the existing situation on the basis of a joint statement by Azerbaijan, Nagorny Karabakh and Armenia which would have provided for the restoration and continuation of the cease-fire, an investigation of the origin of those incidents that led to the resumption of military hostilities, and the withdrawal

(Mr. Sidorov, Russian Federation)

of the Karabakh forces to the positions that they occupied prior to 21 October.

The Russian Federation takes a positive views of the decisions of the recently concluded Vienna meeting of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on Nagorny Karabakh, in which it actively participated, and believes that the parties will heed them.

We hope that the resolution adopted today by the Security Council will be an important, and this time clearly understood, signal that the international community will no longer tolerate the continuation of bloodshed and the ever-more-dangerous escalation of the conflict.

We attach great importance to the demand contained in the resolution for immediately resuming of the cease-fire which was established earlier as a result of direct contacts and with the assistance of the Russian Federation, and for making it effective and permanent. Russia considers as a high-priority objective the achievement of a total cease-fire and the cessation of military actions and the establishment of machinery which with maximum reliability would guarantee that such actions would not be resumed. It is focusing its efforts precisely on this objective.

(Mr. Sidorov, Russian Federation)

We are firmly convinced that a lasting cessation of armed hostilities would create the proper atmosphere for successfully advancing the peace process and promoting a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict through negotiations within the context of the Minsk Group.

In conclusion, I should like once again to express my heart-felt hope that the Security Council's appeal will at last be heeded and that it will receive the right response. The Russian Federation, for its part, will make its best efforts to ensure that that happens.

Mr. ERDÖS (Hungary) (interpretation from French): In voting for resolution 884 (1993), Hungary wished to express its serious concern over the continuing conflict in Nagorny Karabakh and the continuation of tension between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Council has every reason to take up this matter because this crisis - which, despite the efforts to settle it, seems in no way to be losing its intensity - is likely to jeopardize peace and security throughout the region.

In this context, Hungary welcomes the declaration by the nine members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Group, and gives its full support to the peace process that the Group is pursuing.

We should like to stress how important is the reaffirmation, in the resolution that has just been adopted, of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region, as well as the resolution's reaffirmation of the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory.

We should also like to highlight the position set out in the Minsk Group's declaration of 4 November last, that the occupation

(Mr. Erdös, Hungary)

of territory cannot be used to try to obtain international recognition or to impose a change of legal status.

In this respect, the Council must also take account of the importance of ensuring respect by all those concerned for the principles that it is setting out in its resolutions and the warnings they contain. Otherwise, the stands taken by the international community will hardly be considered to be expressions of a real will to prevent problems or to act, or as demonstrations of a serious, credible commitment to maintain the peace and everything necessary to contain a contagion that has lately begun to spread with appalling intensity in several regions of the world.

The process of achieving a settlement in the region can be supported only on the basis of the Minsk Group's adjusted timetable and by the withdrawal of the occupying forces from all the occupied areas. In addition, the international community's efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement must be based on a real political will and a constructive attitude by the parties to the conflict.

We hope that the protagonists on the basis of the inviolability of international frontiers and respect for, and protection of, the legitimate rights of national minorities and ethnic communities, will act in a spirit of great responsibility not only to restore peace and stability but also to ensure that the peoples of the region enjoy a natural and harmonious coexistence.

Sir David HANNAY (United Kingdom): The British Government is deeply disturbed by the new upsurge in fighting around Nagorny Karabakh and the consequent further wave of refugees, and we call on all States to allow the free transit of humanitarian aid to those in need.

It is vital that the cease-fire now be reinstated and be formally extended. The maximum restraint is needed on all sides; without it there is a clear risk of further escalation of the

(Sir David Hannay, United Kingdom)

fighting. Violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic, and of all other States in the region, must cease, as this and previous resolutions have made clear.

We look to all parties to adopt a positive approach to the Minsk Group negotiations, and in particular to accept the Minsk Group's new package proposal by the deadline of 22 November.

The British Government fully endorses the declaration of the Minsk Group's nine "neutral members" accompanying the revised package. It is clear that acceptance of this timetable is a necessary first step to implement the earlier Security Council resolutions.

As the declaration itself specifies, all issues not dealt with in the timetable, including the status of Nagorny Karabakh, will be decided with the agreement of the parties concerned through the negotiations at the Minsk Conference.

All parties in the region have now said that they want to settle the conflict by peaceful means. Now is the time for them to take concrete steps to show that this is the case.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 822 (1993) last April the situation that has arisen out of the dispute concerning Nagorny Karabakh has continued to deteriorate. Regrettably, the area affected by the fighting has steadily expanded, and tensions remain high between Armenia and Azerbaijan, despite occasional positive signs on the political side, signs that have so far proved insufficient to break the vicious circle of mutual recriminations following, or followed by military offensives and counter-offensives.

Brazil remains deeply concerned, especially over the precarious humanitarian situation prevailing in the region. As in relation to conflicts in other areas of the world, it is imperative that full attention be paid to tackling the urgent needs of the

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

civilian population affected by the fighting, independently of political or military considerations.

All the parties and others concerned remain bound to comply with the rules of international humanitarian law and to ensure unimpeded access for humanitarian relief efforts throughout the region.

In order to avoid the disquieting risks that would be involved in any further escalation of the conflict, a cease-fire must be effectively implemented and efforts must be focused on the attainment of a peaceful and negotiated settlement of all the questions arising from the dispute. Moreover, all parties and others concerned, including neighbouring States, must refrain from taking any action that could result in a heightening of the tensions in the region.

The Security Council has from the outset agreed to recognize the prominent role to be played by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in the pursuance of a negotiated solution to the conflict concerning Nagorny Karabakh. The resolution that we have just adopted confirms that the efforts made at the regional level in the context of the CSCE Minsk process continue to have our full support. It is in that framework that the best chance of achieving a lasting solution of the problems that have arisen in connection with the dispute is to be found.

The Minsk Group's adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions has already been welcomed and commended by the Council, which has called on the parties to accept it. Acceptance of the adjusted timetable resulting from the recent Vienna meeting of the Minsk Group would significantly contribute to easing the tensions, enhancing the negotiating process and advancing the prospects of achieving a lasting peace.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

Today's resolution complements resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1933) and 874 (1993). The parties and others concerned must abide fully by those resolutions, including the provisions concerning the cessation of armed hostilities and other hostile acts, and the withdrawal of occupying forces from recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic.

While the Security Council continues to lend its backing to the diplomatic efforts of the CSCE, it is important that the Council should remain seized of the matter and monitor the situation closely as it develops.

Mr. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation considers that resolution 884 (1993), which the Council has just adopted, is extremely timely, for the situation on the ground in the Azerbaijani Republic has deteriorated markedly since 14 October, when the Council last took action on this item with the adoption of resolution 874 (1993). Our well-founded hopes concerning the permanence of the cease-fire declared on 24 October have been dashed by the recent hostilities, which have resulted in further occupation of territory and which have thus exacerbated the conflict.

The violations of the cease-fire are clearly to be condemned, and resolution 884 (1993) does this, and demands the withdrawal of the forces of the Armenians of the Nargorny Karabakh region from the recently occupied areas. My delegation reaffirms the importance that must be attached to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Azerbaijani Republic, without ignoring the rights of the Armenians of Nargorny Karabakh, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

(Mr. Yañez-Barnuevo, Spain)

Of special concern is the humanitarian situation, especially the increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons, which is causing the problem to spread beyond the borders of the Azerbaijani Republic. In addition to achieving an immediate cease-fire, the international community must give priority to the problems of securing asylum and protection for the tens of thousands of refugees fleeing the conflict areas and of ensuring the free movement and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The conflict threatens to spread beyond the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic, endangering peace and security in the region. All of this justifies, indeed necessitates, redoubled efforts by the United Nations and the CSCE to halt and end the conflict.

The parties must demonstrate their readiness to renounce the use of force and to prove, by their deeds, that they are committed to the peace process, participating in it in a constructive manner and putting in place a permanent, effective cease-fire that would allow the Minsk process to proceed and to yield results in the near future.

The CSCE Minsk Group has continued to work to secure peace. On 4 November 1993, its nine member States issued their Vienna declaration addressed to the parties and to all those capable of contributing in any way to the settlement of the conflict. Spain supports that declaration and hopes that it will prompt the parties to accept and put into effect the "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)" - and now 874 (1993) - as amended by the Minsk Group meeting recently at Vienna.

On 9 November 1993, the Western European Union, of which Spain is a member, issued a statement in which it lent its full support to the efforts of the Minsk Group to find a lasting political solution to this conflict. The Minsk Group has given the parties

(Mr. Yañez-Barnuevo, Spain)

until 22 November to respond to the latest package of proposals. We hope the parties will respond positively and without reservations, thus setting in motion a true peace process. Failing this, the Security Council would have to re-examine the item with a view to adopting such measures as might be deemed most appropriate in the light of the information and recommendations we expect to receive from the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE and the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference.

The PRESIDENT: There are no further speakers for this meeting. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.

UNITED
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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3313/Corr.1
16 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 12 November 1993, at 3.30 p.m.

President:	Mr. JESUS	(Cape Verde)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	China	Mr. HE Yafei
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. MARUYAMA
	Morocco	Mr. BELLOUKI
	New Zealand	Mr. ADANK
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. SIDOROV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. GREY
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

Corrigendum

Cover page should read as above.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3314
15 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 15 November 1993, at 6.35 p.m.

President:	Mr. JESUS	(Cape Verde)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. YAMAMOTO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. ADANK
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. PLUMBLY
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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93-87183 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.35 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI (S/26724)

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the question concerning Haiti; that report is contained in document S/26724.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/26725, which contains the text of a letter dated 12 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question concerninq Haiti (S/26724) and the letter dated 12 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations (S/26725).

"The Security Council commends the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, Mr. Dante Caputo, takes note of his oral report made to the Council on 12 November 1993 and confirms its full support for his continued active diplomacy for resolving the crisis in Haiti.

(The President)

"The Security Council condemns the military authorities in Port-au-Prince for failing to comply fully with the Governors Island Agreement and in particular with points 7, 8 and 9. It reaffirms that this agreement constitutes the only valid framework for resolving the crisis in Haiti which continues to threaten peace and security in the region.

"The Security Council also reaffirms its support for the democratically elected President, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and for the legitimate Government of Mr. Robert Malval. It recalls that it holds the military authorities responsible for the security of the members of this Government and for the security of the United Nations and Organization of American States personnel in Haiti.

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the plight of the Haitian people. It reaffirms that the military authorities in Haiti are fully responsible for this suffering which directly results from their non-compliance with their public commitments to the Governors Island Agreement. The Council expresses its determination to minimize the impact of the present situation on the most vulnerable groups and calls upon Member States to continue, and to intensify, their humanitarian assistance to the people of Haiti. The Security Council welcomes in this regard the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a team of additional humanitarian personnel to Haiti.

(The President)

"The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to work for the earliest possible return of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH). The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to continue planning for additional measures including for an appropriate United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) to be deployed as conditions permit, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement.

"The Security Council stresses that the sanctions contained in resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993) will remain in force until the objectives of the Governors Island Agreement are fulfilled, including the departure of the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces, the creation of a new police force permitting the restoration of constitutional order to Haiti and the return of the democratically elected President.

"The Security Council reaffirms its determination, expressed in the above-mentioned resolutions, to ensure the full and effective enforcement of current sanctions. It welcomes measures taken to this effect by States on a national basis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions. In this regard, the Council is prepared to consider additional mechanisms and practical measures to help verify the full compliance with the decisions of the Security Council.

"The Security Council reaffirms its determination to consider strengthening the measures regarding Haiti in accordance with its resolutions 873 (1993) and 875 (1993) and its presidential statements of 25 October 1993 (S/26633) and of 30 October 1993 (S/26668) if the military authorities

(The President)

continue to obstruct full compliance with the Governors Island Agreement, thus preventing the restoration of lawful order and democracy in Haiti."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26747.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.

UNITED
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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3315
16 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 16 November 1993, at 6.55 p.m.

President:	Mr. JESUS	(Cape Verde)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	China	Mr. ZHANG Yan
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. YAMAMOTO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. TRUJILLO

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93-87195 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 7.15 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 837 (S/26022)

REPORT PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 5 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 837 (1993) ON THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE 5 JUNE 1993 ATTACK ON UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN SOMALIA CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (S/26351)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Somalia in which she requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Ms. Hassan (Somalia) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 837 (1993), document S/26022, and the report pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 837 (1993) on investigation into the 5 June 1993 attack on United Nations forces in Somalia conducted on behalf of the Secretary-General, document S/26351.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/26750, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by the United States of America. I should like to draw attention to two technical changes in that draft resolution. The first is to be made to the first preambular paragraph, by adding at the end a reference to resolution 878 (1993). The second is to be made to paragraph 1, which should read as follows:

> "Authorizes the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry, in further implementation of resolutions 814 (1993) and 837 (1993), to investigate armed attacks on UNOSOM II personnel which led to casualties among them".

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to document S/26627, which contains the text of a letter dated 25 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia, transmitting the text of a letter dated 24 October 1993 from the President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

(The President)

I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI (Morocco) (interpretation from French): As this is the first time my delegation has addressed the Council this month, let me begin by congratulating you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council. My delegation highly appreciates the ability and effectiveness with which you are discharging you duties in that post.

I wish also to pay tribute to Ambassador Sardenberg of Brazil for the very able way in which he conducted the Council's business last month.

The Kingdom of Morocco fully supports the goals set out in the draft resolution before the Council. We are convinced that any effort to resume the national political process and national reconciliation in Somalia should be supported. In order to attain that goal, and to help our brethren, the Somali people, overcome the suffering caused by famine, disease and anarchy, Morocco, an Islamic, Arab and African country, felt duty-bound to participate in the activities of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), the Unified Task Force and now UNOSOM II.

We have always been convinced that the search for a solution of the Somali crisis can succeed only through dialogue and concertation. But that dialogue can be possible and fruitful only if there is cooperation and good faith on the part of all the protagonists. There should also be a close analysis of the elements of Somalia's social structure to identify an appropriate approach in keeping with the initial goals of UNOSOM, an approach that would give the process every chance of success.

To be sure, the United Nations and the international community have made tireless efforts and tried various approaches to attain tangible results in the political sphere. But the situation in

(Mr. Benjelloun-Touimi, Morocco)

Somalia is particularly difficult, owing in part to the lack of any governmental institutions, which has complicated the job of the United Nations and has thus far blocked meaningful progress.

While we appreciate the laudable efforts of the United Nations in the humanitarian, social and other fields, we hope the dialogue will commence as soon as possible, bringing together the heads of the Somali clans, and that it will have constructive results for the benefit of the entire Somali people.

For all those reasons, we have decided to vote in favour of the draft resolution before the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Morocco for the kind words he addressed to me.

I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/26750, as orally revised.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution, as orally revised, has been adopted unanimously as resolution 885 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mrs. ALBRIGHT (United States of America): My Government is pleased to support the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry for Somalia, which will carry out a thorough investigation into the armed attacks on personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). We believe the Commission is vitally important to advancing the peace process in Somalia, a process that has been disappointingly slow. Our primary goal in Somalia is to

(Mrs. Albright, United States)

foster a political dialogue which can lead to national reconciliation. We want to see the Somali people re-establish key institutions needed to ensure that the conditions which led to national tragedies in recent years do not recur.

The United Nations must continue to do its part to help create a climate to facilitate that process. We hope that this resolution will allow all the key players in Somalia to join together in the crucial task which faces the Somali people: national reconciliation for Somalia.

Mr. MARKER (Pakistan): My delegation voted in favour of resolution 885 (1993), because we feel it will advance two essential objectives. The first is the political process, which is essential for a lasting peace in Somalia, and responsibility for which is rightly attributed to the people of Somalia themselves.

The second desirable objective relates to the necessity for a clear message of support to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and the brave men and women who have dedicated themselves to peace-keeping in conditions of the greatest hardship and considerable danger.

We are confident that the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the armed attacks against UNOSOM II personnel is an important measure that will provide the requisite assurances to all those who have followed with concern the sad events that have occurred in Somalia.

Mr. KEATING (New Zealand): The resolution we have just adopted flows out of the Security Council's overall consideration of the United Nations role in Somalia. It is the first of two important resolutions the Council will adopt this week. The second will deal with the overall mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), while the present resolution deals with one aspect of the mandate that was created in resolution 837 (1993).

(Mr. Keating, New Zealand)

Resolution 837 (1993) gave the Secretary-General certain discretion with respect to the actions which should be taken to detain persons who were responsible for the attacks on United Nations personnel on 5 June 1993 in Mogadishu. The Council also called in that resolution for an inquiry. That inquiry will now proceed, and pending its conclusion the Council has asked the Secretary-General not to pursue the individuals who may be implicated.

The New Zealand delegation does not accept the argument that the United Nations would have proceeded without allowing suspects the benefits of due process. But we can understand that in the extraordinary circumstances of southern Mogadishu it is a fact that fears in that regard have become an obstacle to the political dialogue.

(Mr. Keating, New Zealand)

We therefore accept that there is a political significance in this resolution, and value in indicating that arrest action will be suspended pending completion of the work of the Commission of Inquiry.

The process of national reconciliation is critical for securing peace in Somalia, and New Zealand is 100 per cent behind both the United Nations and the Security Council in achieving that end.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): The Brazilian delegation has expressed on various occasions our strong condemnation of the attacks perpetrated against United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) personnel in Somalia. We would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our stand on that question. That UNOSOM II should be prevented from performing its mandate, which is aimed at improving the humanitarian situation in Somalia, is in itself sad, indeed tragic. That UNOSOM II personnel should be subject to attacks against their safety and against their lives is simply outrageous. Such attacks have to be prevented and have to be dealt with in a rigorous manner. Resolution 868 (1993), adopted by the Council on 29 September, established an important general framework for doing just that.

Brazil gives its full support and encouragement to UNOSOM II efforts to promote the process of national political reconciliation among all Somali parties as the only real basis for an irreversible improvement in the situation in Somalia. It is our hope that significant progress will soon be achieved in that political process. Having these considerations in mind, the Brazilian delegation supported the resolution adopted today by the Council, which authorizes the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate armed attacks that led to UNOSOM II casualties. It is

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

particularly important that in adopting this resolution the Council act on suggestions coming from the region, notably the proposals submitted by President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, as contained in document S/26627. We are hopeful that the work of the Commission will contribute to bringing an early and satisfactory solution to the serious problems posed by the attacks against UNOSOM II. By doing that, it will no doubt make an important contribution to the future work of the United Nations in Somalia.

The PRESIDENT: There are no further speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 7.30 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3316
16 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 16 November 1993, at 7.30 p.m.

President:	Mr. JESUS	(Cape Verde)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	China	Mr. ZHANG Yan
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. YAMAMOTO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. NIAZ
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. WOOD
	United States of America	Mr. GREY
	Venezuela	Mr. TRUJILLO

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93-87201 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 7.30 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

Letter dated 4 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26703)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Burundi and Rwanda in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mrs. Singirankabo (Burundi) took a place at the Council table; Mr. Bizimana (Rwanda) took the place reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in response to the request contained in a letter dated 4 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26703).

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security continues to follow with deep concern the developments in Burundi, which have threatened that country's nascent democracy, and caused widespread violence and bloodshed.

(The President)

"The Security Council reiterates its condemnation of the abrupt and violent interruption of the democratic process initiated in Burundi and demands the immediate cessation of acts of violence.

"The Security Council warmly commends the Prime Minister and the other members of the Government of Burundi for their courage, and the spirit of reconciliation they have demonstrated at this very difficult moment.

"The Security Council is alarmed at the grave humanitarian consequences of this tragedy which has resulted in the movement of over 700,000 refugees into neighbouring countries and an increasing number of internally displaced persons throughout the country. The Council appeals to all States, international agencies, and other humanitarian organizations to provide prompt humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population in Burundi and neighbouring countries.

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction the immediate response of the Secretary-General to this situation by the dispatch of a Special Envoy on a good offices mission to facilitate the return of the country to constitutional rule, and welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative for Burundi. The Security Council also welcomes the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to assist the Government of Burundi in its efforts to restore democratic institutions, rebuild confidence and stabilize the situation.

"The Security Council expresses gratitude to the States which provided shelter in their diplomatic compounds to the members of the Government of Burundi and also expresses its gratitude for the technical assistance provided by those

(The President)

countries to ensure the security and safety of the members of the Government.

"The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue using his good offices through his Special Representative and to consider dispatching in his support as soon as possible a small United Nations team, within existing resources, to Burundi for fact-finding and advice with a view to facilitating the efforts of the Government of Burundi and the OAU.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed as appropriate on the situation and the progress of the United Nations good offices mission. It also requests the Secretary-General to report, at the earliest, with recommendations on the possible establishment of a voluntary fund to assist in the dispatch of an OAU mission as announced by the Secretary-General of the OAU.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26757.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 7.40 p.m.